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ELSINORE, CAL.

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Dear Prof. Munz:

When I collected the plant about which I spoke to you, I found two specimens and I have since combed the region around Lee Lake but have not been able to find another one. I am sending you one of them as I am not able to place it at all. The corolla is sympetalous, but little exceeding the calyx, five-lobed, stamens five attached to the corrolla, the filaments being very short, scarcely longer than the anthers. Ovary of two distinct carpels, the base of the carpels being slightly adherent to the calyx. Seeds (seemingly)many. The plant does not have milky juice. I confess that I have not been able to place it so would like your assistance.

I am also sending a specimen of what I have called Persicaria amphibia, which I have not seen before and which is not given in Abrams. It is perennial with thick woody stems, as much as an inch in diameter and some of them as much as twenty feet long, growing in the water, that is rooting in the water and spreading along the shore of the lake, the flowers being very showy. It is quite abundant along the side of Lee Lake opposite to the one along which the higway runs so has evidently been established there for many years.

The fruitful area in that section is however, like everywhere else becoming so dry that everything is becoming parched and the hunting there for this season is over, about the only thing that seems able to withstand the drought being Mimulus fremontii which is still blooming.

What do you think of Abrams' book, also what have you to say in regard to his treatment of Allium?

He distinguishes hyalinum from praecox in his key by the one becoming hyaline and the other not. Now if our onion, which we decided was praecox does not become hyaline, then I should like to see one that does. Also the onion which we decided was praecox certainly has crests on the ovary and he says that it has no crests. He calls the leaves in this species 2 to 4 mm wide, and as a matter of fact they are often eight mm wide in well grown plants. Is his description imperfect or is our plant something else?

In his description of Allium peninsulare he describes its leaves as flat and they are most decidedly not, for they are terete, though channeled slightly on the inner side.

He describes Allium haematochiton as having leaves "flat and rather thick". They are most certainly round and my memory is that they are hollow, though he gives only one onion with hollow leaves and that is sibiricum.

In the distribution of Calochortus weedii, he gives only western San Diego County, and it is certainly not so limited, for after splendens, it is our commonest Calochortus.

I have only glanced at the book so far and noticed those errors also that he gives the wrong location for Cheilanthes fibrillosa, giving it as the northern base of San Jacinto, so I imagine that if one goes over the work with care there will be a great many errors to be found.

Yours,